"Hattoma"-leaving twenty-eight States and Ter-Pritories to be heard from. In one respect, at least, Hatton is "a biger man than old Grant," for whom only 13 post offices have been named. Mr. Creswell was Postmaster-General more than five years, but only 14 post offices bear his name; while only 10 are named Jewell, 3 Dennison and 9 Howe. Mr. Tyner was Postmaster-General nearly a year and First Assistant Postmaster-General four or five years, and 17 post offices bear his name. Only 30 post offices are named after the Father of his Country, while 25 bear the name of Jackson and 24 are called Lincoln, and exactly the same number are named Garfield. Four months, however, have clapsed since the "Guide" was published, and if Mr. Hatton has continued to improve his opportunities he is not far behind any of the great Presidents now, and he has a fair prospect of overtaking and passing even Washington in a short time.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH SPAIN. Washington, May 2.—The President has made proclamation of the supplementary extradition tween the United States and Spain, concluded August 7, 1882. Several statutory offences are added to the list for which extradition may be asked, such as embezzlement, kidnapping a person or persons for the purpose of exacting money or for any other unlawful end, obtaining by threats of injury or false devices

money or other personal property or the purchase of the tained, when the crimes or offences are punishable by imprisonment by the laws of both countries.

Two new articles have been added, the first of which provides that when a person accused shall have been arrested in virtue of the mandate or preliminary warrants of arrest, issued by the competent authority, and been of arrest, issued by the competent authority, and been brought before a judge or magistrate, to the end of the evidence of his or her guilt being heard and examined, it shall appear that the mandate or preliminary warrant of arrest has been issued in pursuance of a request or declaration received by telegraph from the Government asking for the extradition, it shall be competent for the judge or magistrate at his discretion to hold the accused person for a period not exceeding twenty-five days, so that the demanding Government may have opportanity to lay before such judge or magistrate legal evidence of the guilt of the accused person, and if at the expiration of said period of twenty-five days such legal evidence shall not have been produced, the person arrested shall not have been produced, the person arrested shall be released; provided that the examination of the charges preferred shall not be actually going on.

The second article makes it the duty of the legal officers of facal Ministry of the country where the proceedings of extradition are had, to assist the officers of the respective judges and magistrates by every legal means within their or its power.

THE TELLER-HILL CONTROVERSY. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, May 2 .- Secretary Teller informed a reports this afternoon that he does not intend to make any formal reply to Senator Hill's letter. He said, however, that as to the Yellowstone Park lease he took the advice of his assistant, Mr. Joslyn, and of Mr. McCammon, the law officer of the Department, and that the lease was in their opinion in accordance with the law. Mr. Teller said: "It does not, as the Senator as-sumes, give control of the Park to the lessees; any numof other leases may be made in every respect advantageous to the lessees as this one-exclusive privilege is given, and o exclusive privilege is given, and advantage is given in sites. The lease covers sites for hotel and stage stations, aggregating ten acres; others may, if they desire, have the same. As to the rulings of the Department in favor of corporations in the matter of land grants, the Senator made only a general charge concerning a matter of which he could know no ore than the general public. The rulings have all been made to conform to the decisions of the Supreme Court opinions of the Attorney-General concerning the daily of the executive departments of the Government in

that respect."

Senator Hill left Washington this evening for Colorado. To a reporter he said: "Every statement in my letter is attrictly true. Mr. Teller will naturally seek to break its force by a general denial, but upon some of the points he will have to face the evidence. The effort to make a diversion by an indirect charge that I bought my seat in the Senate is unworthy of notice and has no foundation to rest upon. The truth is, neither Senator Chilcott nor any responsible person has presumed to make such a charge. The nearest approach to it was contained in a card from ex-Senator Chaffee, in which he said that my election had, according to my own statement, cost me \$28,000. This statement was so vague that I never deemed it worthy of notice, since Mr. Chiffee might have referred to the legitimate contribution made by me to my party in the State. Winatever charges I have preferred against Mr. Teller have been made over my signature. If he will adopt a like course and be responsible for the statement that I furnished, used or caused to be used money in any corrupt or illegitimate enamer connected with my election to the Senate, I will afford him at the earliest possible day an opportunity to prove the charge."

FACTS ABOUT NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, May 2.-Controller Knox re ports the number of new National banks organized in the six months ending May 1 to be 132, with capital of number of banks organized in the New-England States number of banks organized in the New-England States is five, with capital of \$775,000; in the Middle States, twenty-three banks, with capital of \$1,893,000; in the Southern States, including six banks in Missouri and six banks in Kentacky, twenty-six banks, with capital of \$2,100,000; Western States, seventy banks, with capital of \$9,630,000; in the Pacific States, eight banks, with capital of \$15,000.000. Tweive of the banks organized, having capital of \$2,600,000, are banks which allowed their corporate existence to expire and organized other banks in the same localities, twenty-three other banks, having capital of \$3,836,000, have gone into liquidation and relinquished business.

and relinquished business.

The amount of mutilated National bank notes received, counted and destroyed in the six months ended siny 1 is \$41,577,638; the amount of new notes issued, \$37,873,250; the increase in the capital of the National banks \$8,677,500, and the decrease in circulation \$3,399,791. The increase in lawful money deposited for the purpose of retiring circulation was \$1,002,400.

VISITORS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.I WASHINGTON, May 2 .- The following are the names of the persons selected by the President as a Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy this year: Senstors Lapham, of New-York, and Camden, of West Vir-ginia; Congressmen Harmer, of Pennsylvania; Upde-grafi, of Iowa, and Mills, of Texas; Rear-Admirai John C. Howell, Major-General Irvin McDowell, Edward V.

C. Howell, Major-General Irvin McDowell, Edward V. Kinsley, of West Point; the Rev. John W. Dinsmore, Bloomington, Ill.; General Anson G. McCook, New-York; Professor George Imma Riche, Philadelphia, and Dr. Samuel Aboott Green, Boston.

Secretary Chamiler has written a letter to General McDowell requesting him to visit the Academy with Rear-Admiral Howell and Edward V. Kinsley between May 20 and the meeting of the Board of Visitors on June 1, for the purpose of informally luquiring whether the standard of secolarship adopted is too high, and whether the discipline for the past year has been too severe. These questions will be specially called to the attention of the Board of Visitors.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Leave of absence antil Afigust 15 has been granted Captain Edmund Luff, 8th Cavairy. The President to-day appointed First Lieutenant Daniel H. Floyd, of the 18th Infectry, an Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, Lieu-tenant H. F. Reich has been ordered to the training ship Now-Hampshire: Ensign Thomas D. Griffin to duty on the Coast Survey ; Assistant Paymaster E. B. Rogers to the practice ship Dale; Naval Cadet E. H. Haines to examination for graduation; Passed Assistant Engineer R. T. Phillips has been detached from the Lancaster on the European Station and ordered to return home and report his arrival. Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan has naked to be relieved from the duties of Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, and Secretary Chandler to-day appointed Commodore R. W. Shufeldt to succeed him in that position. Admiral Rowau will continue to serve as Chairman of the Light-bouse Board. Commodore Shufeidt will on May 6 be promoted to be a Rear Admiral, as on that date Rear Admiral E. R. Calhoun will be placed apon the retired list, having reached the age of sixty-two rears. Commodore Shufeidt has been President of the years. Commodore Shufeidt has been President of the Naval Advisory Board since its organization. Some time ago it was virtually decided to order him to command the Navy Yard at Mare Island, but his resignation as Superintendent of the Naval Observatory will render it beceasary to order another officer to that duty. Ensign R. K. Wright, who has been attached to the Nipsio, has tendered his resignation and it has been accepted. He has been deinched from the Nipsic and granten leave of absence until May 1, 1884. Naval Cauet L. S. Norton has resigned on accents of color-blindness; Naval Cadet W. H. onlierancreer and George L. Diliman will tender their resignations for the same reason. He following promotions have been unde in the Navy? Commander F. M. Sunce to be Captaln; Lleutenant-Commander N. M. Dyer to be Commander; Lleutenant Z. L. Tanner to be Lieutenaut-Commander; Lleutenaut W. C. Babcook to be Lleutenaut-Commander; Lleutenaut W. C. Babcook to be Lleutenaut of the first grade, and Ensign H. J. Hunt to be Lleutenaut of the second grade.

The Quinnebaur sailed on April 8 from Porto Grande, St. Vinceut, Cape De Verdy Islands, for Porto Praya. The Jamestown arrived at Havana April 30. All well on board.

Washington, Wednesday, May 2, 1883.
PROCKEDINGS IN A PATENT CASE.—Judge MacArthur oday issued a rule upon the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Patents, requiring them to bow cames why a mandamus should not issue compel-ing them to appoint a commission to take testimony in surope in the patent interference case of Bumpff & is caster versus Krugener & Kohler.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

the three new steel cruisers of the Navy. The new disputch boat will be named Eagle.

BIDS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.-Major Lockwood, Chie Clerk of the Department of the Interior, has returned from New York, where he has been engaged in opening bids for Indian supplies. He reports that the proposals average less and the goods, as a rule, appear to be of a higher grade than those heretofore presented at lettings.

AN AMERICAN SCHOOL AT ATHEMS.—The United States AN AMERICAN SCHOOL AT ATHENS.—The United States Minister at Athens represents the American School of Classical Studies established there within the past year under the auspices of the Archæological Institute of America with the co-operation of the leading colleges of the United states, to be in a very prosperous centition. The director for the first year has been Professor Goodwin, of Harvard, and it is understood that the director for the ensuing year will be Professor L. R. Packard, of Yale.

ALABAMA CLAIMS DECISIONS.-In the Court of Com-ALABAMA CLAIMS DECISIONS.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day judgments were
rend-red in favor of the claimants in the following
cases: Sarsh P. R. Goodwin et al., executors, \$1,941;
Mark R. Wendell, executor, \$388; W. L. Dwigat, \$388;
Mark R. Wendell, executor, \$388; Sarsh P. R. Goodwin,
William H. Goodwin, \$388; Sarsh P. R. Goodwin,
Edward P. Kimbail, Charles A. Haslett and W. H.
Goodwin, executors, \$170; William P. Healey, \$43;
Samuel D. Warren and H. M. Clark, \$670; W. L. Putnam, administrator, \$8,537; Saran P. R. Goodwin, et al.,
\$1,384; Auna P. D. Parsons and Thomas J. Parsons,
administrator, \$1,175.

AMERICAN TONNAGE MEASUREMENTS.-The Treasury AMERICAN TONNAGE MEASUREMENTS,—The Treasury
Department has been informed that hereafter the tonnage measurements of American ressels arriving at English ports will be accepted as they appear upon the registers, without re-measurement by English officers, as
was formerly the case.

THE NEW REVENUE STAMPS.-The Acting Commis-THE NEW REVENUE STAMPS.—The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue says, with regard to supplying the demand for stamps under the new law: "The short time clapsing between the passage of the act and the date it took effect, has made it impossible with all the machinery available thus far to meet the regular demand and put out a three months' supply in addition. Every press is at work and has been since the energency arose." Collectors are supplied by the Internal Revenue Bureau with quantities proportionate to their requisitions.

CONTRACT AWARDED TO A NEW-YORK FIRM.-The contract for furn shing glass for the Custom House at Lieveland, Ohio, has been awarded to Edward A. Boyd & Sons, of New-York, for \$1,270.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH DIRECTIONS,-At meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Health to-day, the refuge stations at Norfolk, Va., iapelo Sound, Ga., and Ship Island, Miss., were or-dered to be opened as soon as the necessary details should be arranged. Toe Inspection Service in New-Orleans and on the Mississippi River was also directed to be organized for immediate work.

THE LATE DR. RICHARD JOSEPH.-The Secretary of the Interior in an official notice of the death of Dr. Richard Joseph, Disbursing Clerk of tae Department, says: "His manly, Christian character endeared nint oall, and his fidelity to the trusts conflict to him, makes his loss a severe one to the Department and the unblic services"

WHEN THE MAY CROP REPORT IS TO BE ISSUED .- The monthly crop report for May will be completed and sened by the Department of Agriculture at the usual time late in the afternoon of May 10.

EMPLOYERS AND LABORERS.

THE WEIGHERS' STRIKE SUCCESSFUL. THEIR WAGES INCREASED FIVE CENTS AN HOUR -TOUBLE OF THE CIGARETTE AND CIGAR MAKERS.

The strike in the Weighers' Department of the Custom House has ended. Yesterday afternoon the weighers, the Surveyor and Collector Robertson met and discussed the subject. The discussion resulted in a tele-gram to Secretary Folger, who authorized the Collector to pay the men 30 cents an hour. As soon as the news of the advance was received, the laborers held a meeting in Furman-st., Brooklyn, to decide whether or no they would accept 30 cents. The first decision arrived at was that they would not go to work at less than 40 cents, and a committee of one from each district was appointed to inform Captain Bacon, in whose district the meeting was held. The members of the committee re ported later that they had seen Captain Bacon, who is formed them that he had had bard work to get them the advance of 5 cents, and that if they were not willing to accept it, he would have to get new men. If he did, he would see that they were protected. After considerable debate the strikers decided to accept 30 cents an hour, and some of them were immediately set to work in the Brooklyn district. were immediately set to work in the Brooklyh district. In the Hudson River district it was decided not to go to work until five men who were discharged for taking a prominent part in the strike were taken on again. It was stated at the meeting that three weighers had died

last year from the exposure necessary in the work.

Tenth-ave., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third The young women from the Kinney Tobacco Company's striking eigarette-makers have secured the Germania Assembly Booms, at I wenty-sixth-st. and Seventh-ave., for their headquarters during the strike, and there were many of them there all the morning. At 2 o'clock a ports the number of new National banks organized in the six months ending May 1 to be 132, with capital of \$14.958,500. Of these banks ten, having a capital of \$14.958,500. Of these banks ten, having a capital of \$1,005,000, are in New-York; eleven, with capital of \$2,090,600, in Pennsylvania; sixteen, with capital of \$2,090,600, in Ohio; t.n. with capital of \$2,970,000, in Ohio; t.n. with capital of \$2,9 \$2,00,000, in Ohio; t.n. with capital of \$2,000, in Iowa; six.with capital of \$325,000, in Nebraska; eight, with capital of \$400,000, in Dakota, and nine in Texas, with capital of \$325,000. Arranged by geographical divisions, the organization of the men who did not quit work on Tuesday joined the ranks of the sirkers yesterday. They were only altimated the sirkers yesterday. They were only altimated to the sirkers yesterday. altereations in the day between the strikers who guarded the factory and the men employed by the com-

altereations in the day between the strikers who guarded the factory and the men employed by the compeny. John King, of No. 96 Grove-st., age nineteen, was arrested for assaulting one of the strikers. He was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court and discharged. Isaac Siil, 1go twenty, one of the strikers, was arrested in the afternoon on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was looked up in the Twentieth Street Station all night.

The strikers have established a branch of the Cigar Makers' Progressive Union and many have joined it. They will present their claims to the Central Labot Union on Sunday. Mr. Butler, of the Kinney Tobacco Company, says that he advance will be given. The company has clearettes enough in store to meet any possible demand which tray arise for six weeks to come. They have advertised for women and will put sixty learners to work to-day. In the course of a month they will be pretty good eigarette makers. The women who have not struck, some 400 in number, reported for work in the morning; but there was so made a excitement that they did nothing. Mr. Butler stated that he did not intend to take back the men who had struck under any ercurostances. They had given the company constant trouble, and young women were better fitted for the work. The strikers say that Nellie Harrington, who was mainly instrumental in getting the women to strike, did not leave work at al.

M. Silverthan is the owner of two cigar factories, one at Nos. 338 to 348 East Forty-sixth-st., and the other at Nos. 309 and 311 East Forty-sixth-st., and the other at Nos. 309 and 312 East Forty-sixth-st. His employes, representing some 150 landings are out on strike. Yesterday a committee of the strikers visited that he did not wish to receive the moulds which they wished to return to the owner. Mr. Silverthan. They were succeeded by a crowd of the strikers, who brought with them a quartity of cigar moulds which they wished to return to the owner. Mr. Silverthan was knocked dewn and roughly handled. Samuel Helibronnor, who is

STRIKE OF COAL MINERS.

PITTSBURG, May 2 .- Complete reports from the railroad district, in which a strike was begun yesterday, state that all the miners have joined the strike against the reduction, except those employed by W. P. Rend and Co., and the Cuerry Hill Coal Company. No violence is anticipated.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The Penn Gas Coal Company eceived advices to-day that all its men are at work. SHENANDOAH, Penn., May 2.-Work at No. 4 Colliery of the Lenign Valley Coal Company was stopped to-day by a strike of the loaders. They have been loading twenty-two cars a day, but now refuse to load more than streen, hence the strike.

Sr. Louis, May 2.—The coal miners of the Belleville,

St. Lotis, say 2.—In coar mices of the benefits of the library and the library street struck yesterday for higher wages. They have been getting from one and one-half to two cents, per bushel. They now demand two and one-half cents which the operators reinse to give. It is understood that similar action will be taken in all the mining districts of the State.

DEATH OF JAMES MCGRATH.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. SCRANTON, Penn., May 2 .- James McGrath died to-day from the effects of gas poisoning. 11 No one here knows the woman with him, but she is supposed be be Annie Thomas, of Harrick Centre, Wayne County, and be annie Thomas, of Herrick Centre, Wayne County, and not Ida Beto. McGrash's mother thinks they were ciandesunely married, and that white on their wedding trip they suffered what sae has termed the result of their wickedness. The woman has been unconscious since Monday morning, when she was first discovered. Modrath is said to have been a lover of the gaming table, and \$200 he had with him when he left home has disappeared. By some it is taken as an indication that the case is one of premeditated sulcide.

DEPREDATIONS BY INDIANS.

St. Louis, May 2.-Late advices from New-Mexico say that reports of Indian depredations are rife again. Muchachs, a renegade Mescalero Apache, with about twenty of Victoria's old band, attacked a pack train a day or two ago near White Sands, and three companies of cavalry have stated in pursuit. Another small band attacked a racch at Alamo Springs, and Colonel Forsytae has cent two companies of the 4th Cavalry after them.

THE MEDICAL CONTROVERSY.

ARGUMENTS ON BOTH SIDES. METHODS USED BY EACH PARTY-AN ADDRESS

FROM DR. JACOBI. In the matter of securing signatures to the pledges for and against the re-enactment of the old Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association, the conservative party among the physicians in the city are still considerably in advance of the liberals. The advan-tage which they secured by early organization and an aggressive campaign at the outset, they continue to maintain. Even their opponents are compelled to admit the excellence of their leadership and the perfection of their discipline, while they condemn some of the methods employed by them in their effort to regain the territory lost in the County and societies last year. The criticism of methods, however, is mutual, the conservatives retorting to the charges of secrecy which the liberals make so frequently, that they are not only seting in harmony with the traditional customs of the profession, but that the new code itself is the achievement of an organization that took them by surprise last year. They say that the delegation which went to the State Society from the County Society was a pledged body, and that they were forced into an organization by the fact that they were helpless in the hands of the greater number and superior parliamentary skill brought to bear against them by their opponents. The latter were active, first, because they were the aggressors, and now they were at the disadvantage of being obliged to defend territory which the conservatives say was won unfairly.

The Academy of Medicine fight does not seem so much of

a mistake to the conservatives as it seems to the liberals.

They contend that the resolutions introduced were strictly within the letter and spirit of the organic law of the Academy, the National code of ctaics being part of its by-laws, and that it was entirely proper to instruct the Committee on Aumissions to ask every applicant for fellowship whether he could sign the by-laws, and reject him if he was opposed to them. To this the liberals answer that a new-code man has a perfect right to become a fellow of the Academy, and that he can conscientiously sign the by-laws without losing his right to disagree with them and work for their repeal within the Academy. The case, they say, is analogous to that of law-abiding abolitionists during the existence of the slave laws. They were bound not to violate them, yet they had the right to go to Congress and labor for their repeal.

The vote against Dr. Squibb's resolution at the State Society's meeting last February to abolish the new code, was 99 for and 105 against. Fifty of the sixty counties in the State were represented, although the representa-tions were not full. New-York, Kings and Albany Counties had the largest vote. New-York cast 37 votes against the resolution (in effect for the new code) and in its favor; Albany voted 15 against and 1 tor: Kings, 12 for and 5 against. There were 18 permanent members present at the meeting from that county, 24 delegates from the County Society, and 2 from the Academy of Medicine. The colleges were not represented as such. The vote was as follows: FOR THE NEW CODE.

FOR THE NEW CODE.

Delegates from the County Society—Drs. W. T. Alexander, W. R. Birdsail, W. M. Carpenier, C. L. Dans, F. R. S. Drake, Frank P. Foster, Robert M. Fuller, A. G. Gerster, V. P. Giber, Emil Gruening, Alexander Hadden, Joseph W. Howe, Laurence Johnson, Daniel Lewis, A. V. B. Lockrow, W. F. Mittendorf, Paul F. Musde, Edward L. Partridge, O. D. Pemeroy, J. H. Ripley, Samuel Soxion, Andrew H. Smith and David Webster—Total 23.

Permanent Members—Drs. C. R. Agnew, F. A. Castle, Louis Elsoerg, George H. Fox, A. Jacobi, Rermann Knapp, James L. Little, H. G. Piffard, T. R. Pooley, D. B. St. John Room, Goorge F. Shrady, F. E. Sturgis, S. O. Vanderpoel—Total, 13.

Academy of Medicine-Dr. A. M. Jacobus-1. , AGAINST THE NEW CODE.

Delegate from the County Society—F. V. White—i.
Permanent Members—J. W. S. Gouley, John H. Hinton,
Robert Newman, W. 1. Wille, U. S. Wood—5.
Academy of Medicine—John G. Adams—1.
DR. JACOBI'S ADDRESS TO THE GERMAN PHYSICIANS.

The number of physicians who have taken no part in the controversy is large. There are about 200 German doctors in the city, but hardly a dozen attend the meetings of the County Society. Dr. Jacobi in behalf of the liberals has taken care that they shall not remain uninformed of the battle on the code by sending them an adformed of the battle on the code by sending them an address in German, of which the following is a translation:

WORTHY COLLEAGUE: The Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association was abrogated in the Medical Society of the State of New-York at its session in February, 1882, on the report of a committee of five of the best known paysidians of the State, appointed to consider the question a year before. For the abrogated code mother was substituted which contains the provision that in certain cases consultations with any class of legal practitioners should not be absolutely prohibited. This "new code" was confirmed after long discussion, and by an increased majority at the meeting of 1883. last year from the exposure necessary in the work.

Tenth-ave, between Twenty-second and I wenty-third sts., presented a lively appearance yesterday morning. The young women from the Kinney Tobacco Company's shops, who are on strike, were there in force. The striking eigarette-makers have secured the Germania Assembly Rooms, at I wenty-sixth-st. and Seventh-ave, for their headquarters during the strike, and there were many of them there all the morning. At 2 o'clock a meeting was held, which was addressed by severai of the strikers. They exhorted the women to keep their courage up. The *strike in Lorillard's factory in 1881 was cited as an instance of what cound be done when they were in earnest. Four of the men who did not quit work on Tuesday joined the ranks of the strikers yesterday. They were only allowed to do thus, however, after making a public apology and tearing up the tickets which certified to their going to work again on Monday. There were several going to work again o

practice. For this reason the busiest practitioners of the ctate made up the mijority in favor of the new code. It is not true that the movement was called into life by a few New-York specialists governed by the desire to extend their consultation practice, and by other selfisal motives. Or the 106 votes in tavor of the new code, not more than tworve were cast by specialists.

Within the last few weeks many efforts have been made to pledge the physicians of the city and state by securing their signatures in favor of the od code of Ethios of the American Medical Association. This latter is a much younger institution than our Medical society of the State of New-York. It has no legal status, and is only in a limited sense a representative meeting. It is a convention of physicians that can and dose continually change its composition and has only gathered itself into an association through the meconscious or conscious feeling of the Leoretical community of the medical profession of the country. For a dozen years past it has been under the practical control of a few men, whose whole shading would be shaken if there was any diminution of the supposed dignity and importance of the American Medical Association, and it should be developed into that for when it was originally designed, namely, a menum of promoting social community and minutions of the new Gode are the most respected bayed and of the State of New York, who narmony among the physicians of all the States of the tinion. On the other hand the most decided representatives of the new 600e are the most respected physicians of the State of New-York, who maye decimed it worth the trouble to concern themselves with the general interests of the outre protession. The former presidents of the other protession in the present presidents of the other Medical society and the present presidents of the other Medical society and the present presidents of the other Medical society and the present presidents of the other protession. These remarks we have code, and believing that a reform in our State will granually influence the general schimeat in all the other states, they are counting on the future for a recognition of their habits.

Those remarks, we have colesque, are placed before you only for the purpose of campa your attention to the nact that a vigorous sighthous its progress to overthrow the acmevements in this province of the State Medical Society; that it is carried on secretly and with the aim to prejuntee the sentiments of the pracising physicians of the State by means of significant to a propose is fair from this. I wish oul, to bring nome to you the admonstron not to pleuge yourself to either side without carefully weighing the question. The issue is not the relation of heedicale to medicinal sects—that question no longer needs a defermination—but our position with reference to the size and our own consciences, and the personal fiberty which the faithful of the state in the subject and all the general interests of the profession that attention and cooperation wints a convenience of every citizen. Above all things, I beg of you to give this singless and all the general interests of the profession that attention and cooperation wints a convenience of the professional or political, is entitled to expect from an interingent and a failing member and a patriotic citizen. Very respectability.

INCONSISTENCY OF SOME PHYSICIANS.

To the Edstor of The Tribune. Sin: I have been much amused by the re-

gentieman in question—was warmly commended, doubtless in accordance with his merits. Then we had his
views relative to myopia published in the secular press.
One nouse began: "Dr.——, one of our leading
otologists, has for the past two or three years been engaged la an investigation," etc., etc. Then we are
treated to an account of his "method," his success
where others had tailed, his devoted study of the subject, the cures he had effected, and the face that "he had
taken some annareas or accurate casts in paster of the
interior of the mount in cases that have come under his
nodec, and has colected a cannet that is invaluable as
a contribution to secence," and then we are told that
"progressive dementia has been arrested by immedia, e
repair of a tectin"—by whom we are not informed.
Now it strikes me, Mr. Editor, that the "new-coders"
would do well to be a little consistent at this particular
time, and as the new code prohibits interviews and
other newspaper communications on medical misters, it
would not be improper for them to toliow its precepts
and keep out of the newspapers. A No-Code Man.

New-Fork, May 1, 1883. Old Si, was asked by one of our merchants motion of the acoust in paster of the interior of the mount in cases trust have come under also house, and hase-of-lected a caomet that is invaluable as a contribution to science, and then we are told that "progressive dementia has been arreated by immedia. repair of a tooth "i-by whom we are not informed. Now it strikes me, Mr. Editor, that its "new-coders" would do well to be a little consistent at this particular time, and as the new code prohibits interviews and other newspaper communications on medical matters, it would not be improper for them to tolice its procepts and keep out of the newspaper. A NO-CODE MAN.

New-Fork, May 1, 1883.**

SUICIDE OF A DEFEATED CANDIDATE.

Vincennes, Ind., May 2.—This morning W.

B. Scaright, Mayor of this city, committed suicide, shoot-

ing himself with a revolver. He had been Mayor six years and was a candidate for reclection yesterday, but was defeated. It is believed that his defeat at the polls prompted the act.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

MR. CORBIN ON LONG ISLAND RAILWAYS. Austin Corbin has been very busy with his railroad and steamship plans since his return from Europe. "Caught on the fly" by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, he said that he was not yet prepared to give any information relative to his proposed line of fast steamers from the east end of Long Island. With regard to the Long Island and Mannattan Beach ratiroads, Mr. Corbin said: "Our connections from Hunter's Point, Greenpoint, Williamsburg and Brooklyn are such now that we expect to have most of the traffic cut of 14 miles long, from Fresh Pond, on the Long Island Railroad, to a point near Ridgewood in East New-York, on the Manhattan Beach road thus completing our connections with the beach. Cars will run every half hour from Greenpoint and Hunter's Point, as well as from Brooklyn, to Manhattan Beach. Heretofore the Eastern District horse cars have connected with the Brighton Beach road, after crossing the Long Island road; but now we shall stop at all

the Long Island road; but now we shall stop at all points where horse car lines cross the road. In this way we shall get all the traffic from the Eastern District. Tickets for the round trip, whether from Brooklyn or from New-York, by the way of Bay Ridge will coat 25 cents, and those to the beach 15 cents."

Speaking of the report that the Brighton Beach road would so longer have the right of way beyond the Bedford-ave, station, Mr. Corbin said: "That is not so. The contract with the Brighton Beach road does not expire until May, 1884, according to the agreement with Receiver Sharp. They pay us a royalty for the right of using the Long Island road into Brooklyn, and we therefore would rather they would use this privilege than not. When the Brooklyn Bridge is completed we shall be able to deliver the Long Island mals in New-York, instead of taking them by the way of Greenpoint, and thus we shall save an hour's time."

THE LAKE SHORE ANNUAL MEETING.

CLEVELAND, May 2 .- The thirteenth annual neeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore Railway ook place to-day. The following directors were elected: William H. Vanderbilt, Corneilus Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Augustus Scheil, Samuel G. Barger, John E. Burrill, Darius O. Mills, Edward D. Worcester, of New-York; John Newell, of Cleveland; William L. Scott and Charles M. Read, of Eric; Rasselas Brown, of Warren, and J. H. Wade, of Cleveland.

President Vanderbilt's report shows: Total earnings, \$18,225,000, an increase of a quarter of a million; net earnings, \$7,165,000, increase 7 per cent; dividend paid Sper cent; operating expenses 6012 per cent; a decrease from \$14,675,000 to \$21,192,000 by the exchange of \$6,527,000 second mortgage bonds for 140,500 shares of preferred and 124,800 shares of the common stock of the "Nickel Plate" road—a controlling interest. This involves an increase of \$455,890 in annual fixed charges. The total funded debt is \$43,192,000—an increase of \$6,277,000. The directors will meet after the vote is declared, and will re-elect all of last year's officers

DECISION IN FAVOR OF A ROAD.

WASHINGTON, May 2 .- The First Controller of the Treasury rendered a decision to-day in favor of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, upon its claim for transportation of stationery on ac ount of the United States from St. Louis to the Co lector of Internat Revenue at Springfield, Mo. The question involved was whether or not land grant rallroad companies are entitled to payment by the Government for transportation services. The act of June 1852, making a grant of public lands in aid of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, provides use of the Government of the United States, free from

toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States."

Judge Lawrence, however, holds that Congress having Judge Lawrence, however, noids that Congress having in subsequent acts made appropriations for the payment to land grant railroads which had not received aid in Government bonds of 50 per centam of the full amount due for transportation services contingent upon their written acceptance of the terms of the acts (which imply a relinquishment of further claims for compensation beyond the 50 per centam), and the St. Louis and San Francisco Company having hidd is acceptance with the Turrd Auditor of the Treasury, that company is entitled to payment at the rate of 50 per centam of the full amount upon the basis of the tarriff rates for like transportation performed for the public at large.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, May 2 .- The proposed lease of the Eastern Railroad to the Boston and Maine Railroad met its first obstacle to day. The trustees of the first mort gage bonds of the Eastern road are not satisfied that their trust will be properly protected. They have, there-fore, taken measures to secure an injunction against the

ined the Massachusetts Central Railroad and state tha the reports of its ussafe condition are unfounded; that the road does not require their interference, and that \$10,000 will put it in good working condition.

EASTON, Penn., May 2.—The Master appointed by the Court to take testimony in the suit between the Pennsylvania, Siatington and New-England Railroad and the sylvania, susting on any New-England tellread and the Deluware and Windgap Railroad to determine the rights of the two roals to the use of several miles of track be-tween Bangor and Pen Argyl has been informed that his services will not be required, as a settlement is about being made.

thorized by the Pennsylvania Railroad directors aggr gates \$10,000,000, only half of which has been placed. The remainder will be devoted to future contingencies in connection with the construction of new lines and improvements cast of Pittsburg and Eric.

Easton, Penn., May 2.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade last night a proposition of W. S. Moorchead and W. T. Witte, of Pailadelpaia, to build a road from Easton W. T. Witte, of Philadelphia, to build a road from Easton to Bangor, and afterward extend it to Seranton, was accepted and a com office was appointed to secure the right of way through Easton. The road is to be known as the Easton and Bangor Railroad. It is understood that the road will council with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philipsburg, N. J.

GALVESTON, May 2.—A dispatch to The News from

Dallas says the Texas Trunk road and apportenances were sold yesterday for \$162,000.

Sr. Louis, May 2.—Reports that Eastern freight rate continue to be cut by two or three roads here still circulate, and the shipments posted on 'Change indicate prefty pintaly that the reports are true. Indianapolis. Ind., May 2 .- A stockholders' meeting of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company to day rainfed the action of the directors in leaving the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad to the Induna-polis and St. Louis and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cin-olinati and Indianapolis companies.

THE PAUL REVERE OF HISTORY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Boston, May 2 .- At the meeting of the New-England Historical-Genealogical Society, to-day, Mr. William Wheildon read a paper upon the historical innecurney of the designs for the proposed statue of Paul Revere. Mr. Whetidon said he had already called the attention of the librarian to the fact that each of the three designs submitted to the Committee of the City of Boston baving the matter in hand, proposed to represent Paul Revere on horseback, on the Charlestown side waiting for the aiguals from the church tower. This representation, he said, would be entirely wrong and contrary to history. The only record of the events of that evening was a letter by Paul Revers to Dr. Belknap, dated January 1, 1798, in which be details his actions on that night. The public has been led astray by Longfellow's well-known poem, and it has been taken as historically accurate. It is not so, however, and Longfellow so admitted in letters to interested per

Sir: I have been much amused by the report of an interview with a prouding at a decision of the county with a prouding at the proposed of the gentleman reminds us that he was one of a committee of the County Medical Society which made a report against what they were pleased to regard as "disguised advertising," and which, it accepted, would require a physician to remain a "mute, ingiorious" nonentity in all public discussions. The report was made as he says, but, to the great astonishment of the profession, one of the signers—the same gentleman who now airs his views in your columns.

It appears that he had made an improvement, or at least an alteration in the Japanese audiphone, and we were treated in the press of the day to claborate accounts of the instrument, in which the inventor—the gentleman in question—was warmly commended, doubtless in accordance with his merits. Then we had his views relative to myopia published in the secular press. One noutce began: "Dr. ———, one of our leading overceives are a properly and the secular press. One noutce began: "Dr. ———, one of our leading overceives have the sailer at the past two or three years here are different to be and the processing that the gentleman who presented these would necessarily have to be made in the church tower as a warmly commended, doubtless in accordance with his merits. Then we had his yiews relative to myopia published in the secular press. One noutce began: "Dr. ———, one of our leading well of the secular press."

Mr. wheldon is the gentleman who presented these The letter of Paul Revere shows that he himself was

would necessarily have one distance.

Mr. Wheilden is the gentleman who presented these facts to the city at the time of the placing of the commemorative tablet in the tower of Christ Caurch. Their historical correctness was admitted at the time.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

BASEBALL NEWS. The second game between the New-York and Boston nines was played at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Fully 3,000 people were present. The game was one of the best of the season, the play being sharp and rapid and the score close. There was much dissatis-faction with the umpiring of S. M. Decker, the crowd thinking that he favored the Bostons, and he was very frequently hissed. When, in the seventh inning, Gillespie was declared out, after he had crossed the home plate, on the plea that he interfered with the fielding of Caskins's hit, there was a storm of hisses and cries of "Put him out!" and "He's selling the game!" Many people thought that Connor Many people thought that Connor selling the game!" Many people thought that Connor made a home run in the ninth inning, but the umpire decided him out at the home plate. The umpire fined Ewing \$10 for questioning one of his decisions. The pitching on both sides was good. The New-Yorkers did not but the delivery of Whitney with the ease of the day before, although they made a total of eleven hits. Ward's strategic pitching was very effective, while the catching of Ewing was nearly perfect. Connor on first base, Caskins at second ones and Troy at short stop did excellent service in keeping the Bostons' score down. Morrill and Burdock carried off the fielding honors for the visiting team.

excellent service in keeping the Bostons' score down. Morrill and Burdock carried off the fielding honors for the visiting team.

The New-York team took the lead in the first inning. Connor, after getting his base on an error, scored on errors by Burdock and Hines. No more runs were made on either side until in the fourth inning, when Ward, by a safe hit and excellent base-running, scored another run. Meanwhile the Bostons were being put out in quick order, and everything seemed to point to an easy victory for the home team. In the seventh inning the spectators were greatly surprised when the representatives of the bean-eating centre of America railied and batted Ward's pitching for four and a total of six base hits, which yielded them two earned runs and tied the New-York men's score. The eighth inning was begun with nearly all the spectators standing on their feet in their extitement. Neither side scored in that inning, and the fielding on both sides was excellent. In the ninth inning, after two men were out. Burdock made a splendid three-base hit. Hines hit a very swift bait, which was admirably stopped by Ward, who threw the runner out at first base. For the New-York team, Ewing knocked a low fly to the third base. Connor was next at the bat, and he sent the ball almost in the same place that Connor did, and the little pitcher being one of the best runners in the country, he easily made four bases, winning the game. The spectators were almost with wild excitement, and their applants lasted for a minute or two. The same nines will play their last game for some time to-day. A summary of the accession and the service is a follow:

Boston.	R.	BH	PO	A.	R.	New York.	R.	BH	PO	A-	8
Horning, l. f. Morrill. I b. Whitney, p. Sutton, 3 b. Wise, s. s. Burdock, 2 b. Hin 64, C. Hacket .c.f. Radiord, r. f.	1 1 0 0	001122002	1 13 0 2 2 4 2 0 1	0 0 4 3 6 2 1 0	0 0 1 0 1 1 4 1 0	Ewing, C Countr, 1 b Ward, p Gillespie, I. f Dorgan, r. f Caskins, 2 b. Weich, c. f Troy, s. s. Hank'ns'n, 3b	012000000000000000000000000000000000000	1 2 0 0 1 0 1 0	902251	302001030	100000100
Total	2	8	27	16	8	Total	3	6	27	9	2

Runs earned—Boston, 2; New-York, 0. First base by orrors—Boston, 1; New-York, 3. struck out—Whitney, 1;
Ward, 5. Total left on bases—Boston, 5; New-York, 1. Homerun—Ward, 1. Three-base hits—Sutton, Burdock and Connor.
Two-base hit—Wise, 1. Total base hits—Boston, 13; NewYork, 11. Bouble plays—Burdock and Morrill, Umpire—S.
M. Decker. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes. 1 2 1 0 0 0 5 1 ..-10 0 3 0 2 0 0 0 4 0 9

BALTIMORE, May 2 .- The Metropolitans, of New-York, played their second game with the Baltimores to-day. Like the game of yesterday, it was close and exciting. To-day, however, the Metropolitans were successful by the following score:

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Another finely contested game was played here to-day between the Providence and Philadelphia League nines. The game resulted as fol-NEW-HAVEN, Coun., May 2.-The Yale nine scored its New-HAVES, Count, May 2.—The Tailo mice scored if first victory this season in a game this afternoon with the Atlantics, of Brooklyn. The positions of Yale were; Hubbard, catcher; Jones, pitcher; Hopkina, short stop; Childa, first base; Terry, second base; Slocum, third base; McKee, right field; Lyon, centre field, and Car-penter, left field. The score by innings was as follows:

Yaie, a.

DETROIT, Mich., May 2. —The Chicago club defeated the
Detroit nine here to day by a score of 5 to 3.

CLEVILLAND, May 2.—The Buffalo club defeated the Clevelands to-day, by a score of 3 to 0. COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 2.—The Eclipse club defeated the Columbus nine to-day, making 13 runs to 6.

Pritsburg, May 2.—The Athletics, of Philadelphia. won an easy victory to-day over the Allegheny nine, seering 8 runs to 1.

GOOD SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

Some fine shooting was done yesterday at Creedmoor. It was the afth of the series of competitors' matches, and there was a large attendance. The weather and wind were considered rather favorable by the riflemen, and the scores were higher than at any previous match this season. A cable dispatch was received in the afternoon, at the office of the National Ritle Association, to the effect that the British Association had agreed to allow the screw wind gauge to be used in the coming international match, and Mr. Seabury, the secretary of

Name.	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Aggre-	
W. Robertson, 71st Regt J. H. Brown, 7th Regt T. J. Dolan, 12th Regt F. Theonas T. W. Wilson John Smith, 9th N. J. Regt J. S. Shepherd, 23d Regt John James G. F. Toiley, 16th Sep. Co. J. L. Paulding, 12th Regt G. Joner, 23d Regt H. S. Belismith, 05th Regt H. S. Belismith, 05th Regt W. W. De Forrest, 7th Regt L. D. Reiph	31 28 26 29 28 27 29 28 27	34 32 30 32 28 31 31 30 29 31 30 24 30 30 34	33 31 38 29 31 29 30 28 27 28 27 28 23 22	97 94 93 93 89 89 87 87 86 85 85 84 84 81 83	

THE OUTLOOK FOR YACHTING. SEVERAL NEW BOATS IN NEW-YORK WATERS-THE RAGE FOR STEAM YACHTS. Whether this will be a particularly lively

yachting season remains to be seen. There will cer-tainly be enough fine yachts affoat in these waters and canong a money spent on their maintenance to make the summer a successful one; but unfortunately money and fine yachts do not make yachtsmen. A number of new yachts will make their appearance, from some of which great things are expected. The Fortuna and the Grayling, for instance, schooner yachts which have been added to the fleet of the New-York Yacht Club, are expected to give the Montauk a hard fight in the annual regatta, it they do not show her a clean pair of heels. But these are only surmises, and the safest way to pick out the winner in a yacht race is to wait until it is over. The Grayling and the Fortuna are directly opposed to each other in their build, the former being a centreboard vessel, 91 feet long (12 feet shorter than the Montauk) and very wide in proportion, her extreme beam being 23 feet. The For-tuna, on the contrary, is a keel schooner, long, deep and narrow, being 109 feet over all, 22 feet 6 inches beam and 13 feet in depth of hold. For American waters this is considered rather remarkable, though in England the Grayling would be looked upon as having too much beam, if anything. The Fortuna is owned by H. S. Hovey of Boston, vice-commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club and a member of the New-York Yacht Club. The owner of the Grayling is N. W. Fish of this city. There seems to be an unfortunate craze for steam yachts this year and many new ones have been built or are building. The man who can get more enjoyment out of a steam yacut than a sailing vessel was certainly never made for the sea. But then it costs more to keep them up and that is sufficient to recommend them to a large lass of New 1 ork yachtsmen. A very pretty centre-board sloop which will sail these

waters this summer is the Roamer, recently built for Jacob Cooper, nephew of Peter Cooper. She is fifty-four feet long. On the stocks in John Roach's ship-yard at Chester are two good-sized iron steam yachts, one of feet long. On the stocks in John Roach's supplyad at Chester are two good-sized iron steam yachts, one of which is for W. E. Connor and the other for George S. Scott. The Rev. John L. Aspinwall will sail the summer seas in a new yacht called the Sentinal, 118 feet over all, and 18 feet 6 inches beam. She is a wooden steam yacht and will be supplied with tandou engines. Mr. Aspinwall has beint severally yachts, but beiongs to no club. Jacob Loridiard has a new steam yacht of wood called the Venture, 100 feet long and 16 feet beam. A score of smail steam yachts, have been recently launched along the coast of the Middle and Eastern States, but most of them will belong to the fleet of no yacht club and be used only for a very short trips. Among the recent additions to the fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Club is the very pretty little centre board sloop Crocodile.

There has been some change in the officers of the various yacht clubs in the city in the course of the winter, Gibert Haight is no longer a memoer of the Winter, Gibert Haight is no longer a memoer of the Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club. It is uncerstood that there was a general feeting in the cub and outside of it that it was time for him to retire. C. Smith Lee is succeeded as commodore of the Seawanhaka Club has one the most enterprising of the yacut cutos, and its members are the most thorough sailors of any yacutamen affoat. Commost enterprising of the yacut cutos, and its members are the most thorough sailors of any yacutamen affoat. Commost

will hoist his flag on the Vixen, which he has had extensively repaired and inproved. The Atlantic Yacht Club holds its annual regatta on Decoration Day; the New-York Club has its on June 21, and that of the Cornithian Seawahnakas takes place on June 23. The New-York Club fleet will renderyous at Newport on August 4 for the annual ornise. New London will be skipped by them this year for some reason. Of the New-York Club fleet the Dauutiess and Norseman will spend the summer in European waters; in fact, it is rumored that the former will be kept there altogether. The Sappho, owned by Prince Sciana, though nominally belonging to the New-York fleet, is never seen in American waters. The movements of James Gorden Beneut's steam yacht Namouna are togerated to be foretold. E. Bartoher, of Greenock, Scot, and, a foreign representative of the New-York Yacht-Club, has recently had a thirty-flye to a steam yacht, called the Fimz, built for him at Southampton.

GAMES AT THE RACQUET CLUB.

A game was played at the Racquet Club yesterday between A. S. Throp, at one hand, and W. Fell Morgan, who had three aces handicap. Throp outplayed his opponent at every point, and won almost as he pleased. The championship contests will end in a few days, as the weather is becoming too warm for the game. The score was as follows:

A. S. Throp. 15 15 15—Total 48 W. Fell Morgan 8 5 4—Total 17

YOUNG MR. GOULD NOT A " SPORTING" MAN. In reply to published dispatches from Philadelphia in which it was intimated that he had backed down from supporting a friend in a pigeon shooting match, George J. Gould said yesterday: "The whole thing appears to be a mistake, and I wonded now how I ever was ever brought into it. There was some talk about a match, at a dinner party which I attended, but it was in every sense a friendly match. There was no money put up and I took no part in the discussion; I was simply a listener. You know how some young people talk attendinger

tener. You know how some young people talk after dinner

"Back down for \$5,000? Why, I can lose that in an hour in Wall Street, and when you talk about that I can easily lose in Wall Street all that I want to. I am not a sporting man. I do not bet on anything. I wonder, by the way, how anyone should suppose that I would stake anything on a purely sporting affair. I say again that at the meeting where this match was proposed I sat a mere listener to the coaversation."

"I understand that Mr. Kerr sails for Europe soon," the reporter suggested.

"I cannot really say," Mr. Gould replied; "I remember that Mr. Kerr was present at the dinner, and that he took part in the conversation."

THE GAME WON BY THE PHILADELPHIAN.

The third game at cushion caroms of the preliminary billiard tournament was prayed last night at Madison Square Hall, No. 984 Broadway, by Edward McLoughlin, of Philadelphia, and "Harry Cole, of this city. It was won with ease by McLoughlin by a score of 400 to 241. The highest runs were, McLoughlin 24, 24 and 20; Cole 19, 14 and 13. McLoughlin's average was 4 60-85. The rame to-night will be between McLoughlin and Eutene Carter.

ATTORNEY CORKHILL ON CRANKS.

United States District-Attorney Corkhill, of Washington delivered an address last night before the Medico-Legal Society at its meeting at No. 64 Madisonave., upon "Insanity as a Defence for Crime." He first quoted many leading physicians to show that modern scientific men both in America and in Europe define inscientific men both in America and in Europe deame in-sanity as a disease. That which had been called moral insanity, he said, had no scientific recognition and should never be countenanced in a court of justice. A lury should be specially chosen to try a prisoner whose de-fence was insanity. If he should be found insane he should be confined in an insane asylum for a certain time cou-mensurate with the character of his crime. Continuing

mensurate with the character of his crime. Continuing Mr. Corkhill spoke as follows:

It is the most astounding fact in the whole history of the administration of criminal jurisprudence that within the past few years, nurtured by the vagaries and senseless theories of medical men on the subject, and supported by the testimony of so-called experts, almost ported by the testimony of so-called experts, almost every criminal, when arraigned, afters insanity as his defence, assured that he will have the assistance and support of eminent medical authors and experts. And, as a conseq ence, we have had just as many different kinds of insanity as we had crimes. But there is a chass well known and recognized in every community, who by their erratic character, their vanity their egotistical declaration, crowd themselves into every association, and by their arrogant assumption become prominent. They are not always men who wear long hair, nor women who wear short hair. You have them in your society, unless the press misreports some of your discussions. They are doctors without patients, lawyers without clients, and ministers, without parishes. Without ever having done an honest day's toil, they crowd themselves into habor and trade organizations and assume to be representative men. They are the most earnest in temperance and religious organizations. And yet they are the true representative traitors, murderers, thever, ravishers and sooundrols of communities, and when one of them commits a crime the entire frace of vagabonds join in the clamor for their exemption from punishment on the ground of insanity. There has been a word coine of late years to designate these people, and they are called crawks.

After concluding his address, Mr. Corkhill asked to be excused and left the room. The discussion of the address was opened by Delano C. Calvin. He wished to

excused and left the room. The discussion of the address was opened by Delano C. Calvin. He wished to take exception, he said, to the statement of Mr. Corkhill take exception, he said, to the statement of an exception, that there were cranks in the Medico-Legal Society. He was sorry that the gentleman was not present, for he would like to speak more plainly than he could in Mr. Corkinil's absence. Others who took part in the discussion were Drs. Alonzo J. Chancey and O. Sullivan, and D. S. Riddle, Charles D. Garrison and Gilbert'R. Hawes.

MAILING GOODS TO DISTANT PLACES.

Broadway and Ninth-st., which witnessed the gradual lecline and the final passing away of the house of A. T. Stewart & Co., E. J. Denning & Co., who have succeeded to the retail department of that firm, are making energetic efforts to win back that commanding place in the mercautile world which the house of the dead mill-ionnaire once held. The members of the new firm, being young men who were long in the employment of A. T. Stewart & Co., have entered upon the undertaking with full knowledge of what is required and with much skill, ingenuity and enthusiasm. Step by step they have alvanced in regaining tre trade and property which once belonged to the old firm, and their enterprise is on the highroad to success. They have bought back the the highroad to success. They have bought back the Glenham Mills in this State, where the cheaper grades of carpeting are manufactured, and the mills at Nottingham, England, where hosiery is made. The foreign relations of the firm are being re-established and agencies are now opened in different cities of France and England. In order to get back the out-of-town trade, the firm have adopted the novel plan of sending goods to all parts of the United States free of all mail or express charges, upon receipt of the order for them. This has proved exceedingly attractive to buyers in cities and towns far and near. In this way a lady in Texas or Wyoming can secure, if she desires, the finest of New-York goods at New-York proces. This liberal action on the part of the firm has proved a striking success in the expansion of business, and in the last two months the orders in the mailing department have gone up from 200 to 1,500 a day. Thirtyfive men are kept busy, receiving and answering letters. On the floor below is a room divided into sections, each representing a section of the country. As soon as orders are received by the correspondence clerks theylare sent to that department where the particular goods ordered are solid, and the articles are then sent to that section of the room below stairs which represents the part of country to which the guods are to be sent. The system is so carefully organized that all mistakes are avoided and the buyer in the most distanticity, town, village or even frontier post gets precisely what he or she orders. In all respects the appearance of the gread building is beginning to be that of the old times below the business lost the guiding hand of A. T. Stewart. Glenham Mills in this State, where the cheaper grades of

MRS. BEACHAMP ACQUITTED.

BALTIMORE, May 2 .- The Sun's special from Denton says: "The jury in the trial of Mrs. Beachamp for the murder of her husband, brought in a verdict of not guilty, after having been out two hours and twenty minutes. It was thought they would render a verdict without leaving the room, but the speech of Mr, Gibson, had produced such a decided effect upon them that things looked serious for the prisoner for a while. In explaining the law the Court took occasion to mention, the power of jurors. Two of the jurors misunder-stood the explanation and were under the impression that they could bring in a verdict of murder in the second degree. They were called back into court, and then Judge Wickes read the law which limits the verdict in cases of murder by poison to the first degree, or to not guilty. They went out again, but came back in five minutes. Mrs. Beachamp stood up and faced the jury, and as the clerk asked the momentous question of Foreman Cochran not a muscle of her face changed. When the words "Not guilty" were uttered she drew a long breath and turned deadly pale, but a moment afterward she recovered herself and smiled and snook hands with her friends. She then loft the court-house and went to the jail to gather up her clothing preparatory to leaving Denton.

The case against James Ahearn, who was under indictment as accessory to the marder of Beachamp, was called as soon as the other case was disposed of. He came into court careless and indifferent, and took a seat in the prisoners' dock. The formality of reading the indettment and pleading hot guilty was gone through with, and then the Court acquitted him. He is in july, however, serving a sentence of thirty days for disorderly conduct, and his sentence for that offence will not expire until Friday.

Mrs. Beachamp's trial began at Denton, Md., on Tuesond degree. They were called back into court, and then

Mrs. Beachamp's trial began at Denton, Md., on Tuesday last. She was charged with the murder, by poing, of her husband who died in Docember last. evidence against her was chiefly of a circumstantia ture, her evident fear at the time of her husband's died.

Mark Twain is the name of a Colorado mine, Can't be because they have to dig over a good deal of rubbian to get any metal out of it, can it t—Boston Post.